

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 6, 1921.

LABOR BILLS BEFORE GOVERNOR  
WORKERS' CONTRACT UPHELD  
BUILDING TRADES ISSUE STATEMENT  
FARMERS AROUSED  
PRINTING TRADES STRIKE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



# THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 535 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 218—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 113 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

No. 14

## :- Labor Bills Before Governor :-

The following summary of labor's activities and the attitude of the Legislature at Sacramento is from the pen of Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor:

The forty-fourth session of the California Legislature was not a progressive assemblage. On the other hand, it cannot justly be charged as having been reactionary. By mutual consent a majority of the legislators adopted the general policy "to leave well enough alone." For this reason several of the measures considered by labor as most important could not be moved from the respective committees. The same fate was in store for a number of bills attacking existing labor laws, although several measures especially aimed at the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act were sent out on the floor with favorable recommendation from committees dominated by the insurance interests. All of these, however, went to defeat. The Senate made a particularly good showing by repeatedly declining to pass reactionary bills having the Assembly's seal of approval.

The widely advertised anti-union labor campaign of the "Better America Federation" utterly collapsed in the first round. In fact, before the session had ended it became self-evident that the Better America Federation "O. K." on any measure meant almost certain defeat.

Although every effort was made to make "economy" a slogan for reaction, the promised annihilation of the State commissions which have rendered especially effective service in matters affecting the working people failed to materialize. The Carr-Harris bill, establishing the Department of Labor and Industrial relations, was pronounced entirely satisfactory by the representatives of organized labor before it left committee. The new department will be composed of four divisions, i. e., the following existing commissions: Industrial Accident Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, Industrial Welfare Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. One member from each of the divisions will serve on a council "to eliminate overlapping and duplication of activities of the several divisions." The new department also stands directed to submit to the Legislature which meets in 1923 a report "embodying a complete plan of reorganization of departmentalization" of the four commissions mentioned.

The Legislature deserves credit for the unanimous adoption of the ex-service men's relief program. A particularly sound and constructive feature, embodied in this program, is the proposal to submit to the vote of the people a \$10,000,000 bond issue making it possible for the former service men to acquire homes and farms, not as a gift, but through long credits and self-help.

In accordance with the established custom, the State Federation of Labor will, as soon as possible, issue the usual detailed report on labor legislation, together with the labor record of Senators and Assemblymen.

In the meantime, it is only fair to give honorable mention to those who never failed to respond when "a friend in need was a friend indeed." Fully appreciative of the fine service ren-

dered from time to time by many of those not mentioned it is believed that the following eight Senators and eight members of the Assembly are in Class "I" for earnestness of purpose and willingness to serve in the cause of progress:

Senators—Flaherty, Harris, Inman, Jones, Osborne, Crowley, Slater and Sharkey.

Members of Assembly—(Miss) Broughton, Hornblower, Hurley, Long, Parker, Rosenshine, Crittenden and West.

As a counterpart of the "best" there is herewith presented a selection of the sixteen "worst" cases in Senate and Assembly. On issues affecting human welfare the men whose names follow were on the wrong side about nine times out of ten:

Senators—Arbuckle, Burnett, Chamberlain, Irwin, Lyon, Purkitt, Rominger and Shearer.

Members of Assembly—G. L. Jones, Benton, Bishop, Heck, Hume, Parkinson, Louks and Mather.

The following bills sponsored by the State Federation of Labor have been approved by the Legislature and are now in the hands of Governor Stephens, who has 30 days from adjournment (April 29th), to sign or reject:

Advertisement During Labor Disputes (A. B. 246, by Hornblower)—Re-writing and strengthening the existing law on the subject and adding penalties for violation.

Camp Sanitation Act (S. B. 504, by Inman)—Amending Sections 2, 3 and 7 of the Act relating to accommodations for workers in labor camps and providing better enforcement.

Deputy Sheriffs, Qualifications of (A. B. 297, by Ross)—Providing that no one except citizens of California with one year's residence can be appointed as deputy sheriffs.

Domestic Servants (Repeal of Section 2013) (S. B. 299, by F. M. Carr)—This section, enacted in 1872, declares that "the entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master," etc.

Drug Clerks' Working Hours (S. B. 487, by Crowley)—Limiting the working hours of drug clerks in stores to 9 in each 24.

Labor Day, Holiday in Public Schools (A. B. 426, by Morrison)—This bill establishes uniform observance of this holiday by all public schools in California.

Retirement and Pension for State Employees (S. B. 90, by Otis, and A. B. 274, by Coombs).

San Francisco Fire Boats (A. B. 45, by Morrison)—Appropriating \$120,000 to assist in the operation of the two fire boats on San Francisco bay.

Sanitary Facilities for Motion Picture Operators (S. B. 130, by Osborne)—Requiring the installation of sanitary facilities in the operating room of theatres and moving picture houses hereafter erected.

Sanitary Facilities in Foundries, Metal Shops, etc. (A. B. 216, by Rosenshine)—Requires the installation of sanitary facilities in all foundries, metal shops, etc., on and after January 21, 1922.

Seats for Elevator Operators (A. B. 199, by Hawes)—Providing that all elevators used for the carriage of passengers must be provided with a suitable seat for the operator.

Small Claims Court (A. B. 895, by Rosenshine)—Enabling persons to commence actions for

amounts up to \$50 without attorney and without costs.

State Aid for Home-Building (S. B. 341, by Flaherty)—This measure directs the State Immigration and Housing Commission to investigate the practicability of the State to assist workmen to acquire and build homes and draft suitable legislation for the next session.

Unemployment, Public Work During Period of (A. B. 247, by Miss Broughton)—Directing the Board of Control, in conjunction with other State agencies, to arrange for a maximum of public employment during periods of extraordinary unemployment.

Union Label, Preventing Fraudulent Use (A. B. 728, by Mitchell)—This bill establishes further protection against fraud in the use of the union label, trademark, etc.

University Extension (S. B. 342, by Flaherty)—Increasing the appropriation for the biennium by \$70,000, making the total \$170,000. The State Federation of Labor took an active part in initiating university extension work in California, and the increase in the appropriation indicates that this work of our State University has met with the approval of the people generally.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry (S. B. 205, by Jones)—Appropriates \$35,000 per annum from State funds, to be duplicated by a Federal grant for the same purpose, as authorized by an act of Congress, approved June 2, 1920.

Wages, Limiting Deductions From, for Tardiness (A. B. 547, by McDowell)—This bill was drafted to stop the practice of certain employers who deduct half a day's pay for a few minutes' tardiness.

Women, Protection for, in Workshops, etc. (A. B. 601, by Miss Broughton)—This measure provides that no female employee shall be requested or permitted to lift boxes, bundles, etc., weighing seventy-five pounds or over.

### BUILDING TRADES.

Owing to the disagreement over the powers and the award of the building trades arbitration case there is some possibility of a lockout on next Monday morning by the employers. Efforts are being made to avoid that probability and the officers of the Building Trades Council hope to be successful in the endeavor, but nothing of a definite nature is known at the present time.

### SUNDAY CLOSING.

San Francisco Chronicle has reversed itself editorially on the Sunday closing question, and now indorses the regulation to close barber shops and grocery stores on Sunday. It professed to believe hitherto that such a regulation was tantamount to the enactment of a blue-law. But the friends of the regulation have succeeded in convincing the Chronicle that the regulation is reasonable and will have the opposite effect in preventing the passage of any real blue-law interfering with the legitimate necessities and pleasures of the people. Indeed, the world does move, and the Chronicle is to be congratulated upon the fact of proving it on the subject of closing certain places of business on Sunday for the purpose of affording the employees a day of rest.



## ORPHEUM.

The mission of the stage is of course to amuse; occasionally, however, there comes an opportunity to entertain, to instruct, and to do a patriotic service, simultaneously. Thomas Dixon created such a chance when he wrote "A Man Of The People," which is at the Orpheum next week, and Howard Hall breathed human breath into Mr. Dixon's work with his splendid interpretation of the leading character, Abraham Lincoln. Properly portraying Lincoln is something far greater than an actor's art, it is a gift. Very few players are physically fit for the task and still fewer who have given the proper amount of study to the life of the great emancipator for a truthful interpretation. Howard Hall as Abraham Lincoln, according to students and historians, is absolutely correct. He is Lincoln not only in make-up but in picture and voice. Mr. Dixon, in writing "A Man of the People," selected that period of 1864 known as the darkest day in America's history. The Union looked to be severed by the activities of Lee's army, and in the rebellion at home led by the Copperheads who meant to deprive Lincoln of a second term. The scenes relating to the issues of our national

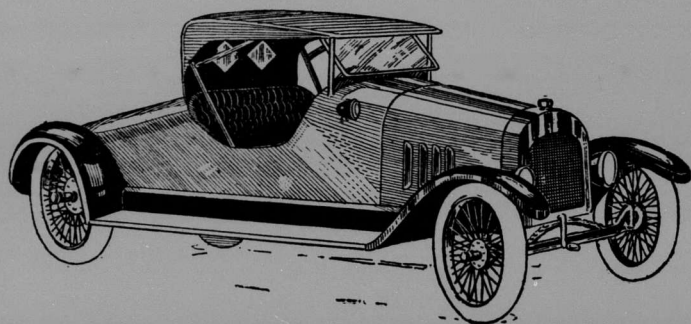
life have been drawn from authentic records. The plot of the action is based on the letter of Colonel John Nicolay to Major Hay, dated August 25, 1864, in which the following opening paragraph is found: "Hell is to pay. The New York politicians have got a stampede on that is about to swamp everything. Raymond and the National Committee are here today. R. thinks a Commission to Richmond is about the only salt to save us; while the President sees and says it would be utter ruination. The matter is now undergoing consultation. Week-kneed damned fools are in the movement for a new candidate to supplant the President. Everything is darkness, doubt, and discouragement." No liberty has been taken with an essential detail of history in the development of the action except to slightly shift the dates or two incidents for dramatic unity. In neither case does the change of date affect the validity of the scene as used. The play concludes with an epilogue showing Lincoln on the Capitol steps delivering the close of his famous second inaugural address, which concluded with the lines "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

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32x4	33.15	22.90
33x4	35.35	23.10



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**UNUSUAL INJUNCTION RULE;  
WORKERS' CONTRACT UPHELD.**

In a most unusual decision Circuit Court Judge Driscoll of Detroit applied the injunction to Schwartz & Sons, cigar manufacturers, who were ordered to reinstate a contract with their organized cigarmakers, to pay them their wages if the lockout continues, and to pay court costs.

The court let it be understood that there is no limit to the uses of the injunction and that "it broadens out to meet the exigencies of the times."

In the spring of last year the cigarmakers raised wages \$3 a thousand. The following November the firm asked that wages be reduced \$3 a thousand and promised the cigarmakers that they would be steadily employed and that there would be no other wage reduction demands for a year, if the cut was agreed to. The cigarmakers accepted the offer, and almost immediately Schwartz began laying them off. In February of this year Schwartz demanded another cut of \$3 a thousand. The workers offered to arbitrate, and when this was refused they suspended work. Schwartz then asked for an injunction to stop picketing and to restrain the Cigarmakers' Union "from interfering with his business" and his strikebreakers. The cigarmakers filed a cross bill to restrain Schwartz from breaking his contract with them.

Judge Driscoll denied the employers' appeal and issued the injunction requested by the cigarmakers. The court said that Schwartz's testimony "was woefully in contrast to the open and frank testimony of the members of the union" and that it was apparent that his purpose was "to get the strong arm of the court" to aid him in transferring his union shop to a non-union shop.

In sustaining the cigarmakers' plea the court said:

"It has been held unlawful for employees to strike in breach of a contract of employment (12 Corpus Juris. 572); it must, therefore, be held unlawful for an employer to lock out his employees in breach of a contract of employment. The employees are as much entitled to the benefits of the law as are the employers. Plaintiffs (Schwartz) invoked the aid of this court in this case on the ground, among other things, that if they were compelled to resort to actions at law it would result in a multiplicity of suits. The same right, therefore, must be open to the defendants, who are brought into court by the plaintiffs.

"The claim that an injunction cannot issue to restrain such a breach of contract as this cannot be sustained. No case has been cited, and I find none, where the right has been denied. The authorities relied on by plaintiffs' counsel are not based on such a state of facts as this. They are based on old cases where the facts are entirely different.

"Equity jurisprudence is a progressive science. Its principles expand and develop with the expansion and development of civilization. It broadens out to meet the exigencies of the times. The cases relied upon by plaintiff were decided long before the present stage of development of business enterprises and labor organizations—when, unlike the present day, almost every employer was personally acquainted with every one of his employees.

"If the lockout continues the plaintiff (Schwartz) will have to pay them for the loss

they sustain, as well as to pay those now taking their places for work which they, the locked-out employees, might be doing.

"Our supreme court has, by injunction, preserved to a citizen his legal right to hunt (Hanisworth vs. Hunting Club, 153 M. 185). I can, therefore, see no good reason why the rights of our citizens to work and earn their livelihood should not likewise be protected, especially where, as here, they have no other full, adequate and complete remedy at law.

"A decree will be entered granting that part of the prayer of the cross bill praying an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from breaching the contract of employment."

**PRIZE BEHIND SALES TAX.**

Corporation excess profits taxes that amount to approximately \$800,000,000 is the prize sales tax advocates would capture, declared Congressman Frear in a speech in which he explained this attempt to shift this amount to the backs of 100,000,000 people.

"There are practically nine turnovers in the case of cotton goods and woolen goods, eight turnovers in the case of leather goods, and seven or eight in the case of steel—that is, from the original ore up to the time of the finished article," said the Wisconsin representative. "What applies to these articles applies with equal force to almost everything we use. In other words, this proposed tax of 1 per cent on each turnover has to be applied from five, six and seven to nine times.

"But that is not the worst. You will find that in many cases where the present tax on luxuries is imposed they have raised the price of the goods sometimes 100 per cent during the different turnovers.

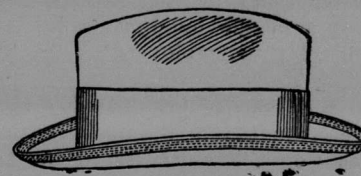
"For cold-blooded treatment of those who gave all and left all to serve their country while profiteers remained at home and accumulated profits, protected by these service men, no chapter in our history can compare.

"We are now further asked to exempt the profits of those who stayed home and accumulated money and place their tax burdens equally in part on the shoulders of the soldiers of the last war, of the men and women who scraped up their savings to buy Liberty and Victory bonds with the assurance that this Government would remember them.

"It seems like adding insult to injury. The war is over, the powerful interests behind a sales tax propaganda are pushing hard for a repeal of the excess profits tax and enactment of a general consumption tax, the Liberty and Victory bonds bought by those who 'gave till it hurt,' have depreciated in value, the service men's bonus bill, that has been juggled along for over a year, is now laid aside and we are asked to look for the beauties of nature in spring time and breathe deep the air of the new democracy in 1921."

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**BUILDING TRADES ISSUE STATEMENT.**

In the hope of averting a strike for lockout in the building trades next Monday, an offer to meet in conference and discuss the question of a readjustment of wages in the building trades was made last Wednesday to employers by the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

This decision was reached last Tuesday night by the executive committee of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, which issued the following statement:

"For the reason that the attitude of the Building Trades Council toward the Board of Arbitration and its award has been grossly misrepresented, the council deems it advisable to make a public statement of its position in that regard.

"Some time ago there arose a dispute between the employers and the employees in seventeen crafts or trades in the building industry growing out of the fact that the employees requested an increase of wages in fifteen crafts, and the employees requested an increase of wages in two crafts. The Builders' Exchange, acting for the employers, refused to grant the requested increase of wages in the fifteen crafts, and insisted that the employees should continue to work at the prevailing rate of wages or be locked out.

"Because of the acute housing shortage, the Building Trades Council realized that a lockout would be detrimental both to the building industry and to the public, and offered to submit the dispute to arbitration. This offer was peremptorily refused by the Builders' Exchange, which repeated its demand that the employees in the fifteen crafts should continue to work at the prevailing rate of wages or be locked out.

"Thereupon a number of bankers and other citizens met at the Mayor's office in the city hall, with Acting Mayor McLeran, a representative of the Builders' Exchange, and representatives of the Building Trades Council. At this conference it was conceded that the only dispute between the employers and the employees was whether the request of the employees for an increase of wages in fifteen crafts should be granted or denied, and whether the request of the employers for a reduction of wages in two crafts should be granted or denied. With much difficulty the Builders' Exchange was prevailed upon to accept the offer of the Building Trades Council and submit this dispute to arbitration.

"Subsequently a board of arbitration was chosen and this dispute between the employers and the employees was submitted to it for decision. Thereafter the board made an award in which it decided not only that the request of the employees for an increase of wages in the fifteen crafts should be denied, but that the prevailing rate of wages in those crafts should be reduced 7½ per cent. Thereupon the Building Trades Council applied to the board of arbitration for a modification of the award on the ground that the only question which was in dispute and which had been submitted to the board in the fifteen crafts was whether the request of the employees for an increase of wages should be granted or denied, and that the board had no right or authority to go outside that question and award a reduction of wages in those crafts.

The members of the board of arbitration said that they had understood that they had been given authority not only to decide the actual question in dispute, but also to award a reduction of wages in the fifteen crafts. The Building Trades Council pointed out that such a misunderstanding was inconceivable, since it would be preposterous to assume that the employees had forced the employers to arbitrate the question of whether or not the employees should receive less wages than the employers were actually paying them. However, the board of arbitration refused to modify the award and made an additional award in which the request of the em-

ployers for a reduction of wages in the two crafts was granted.

"It is a well established rule of law that in their award, arbitrators must confine themselves to the very issues submitted to them, and that if they go outside those issues, their decision is null and void, and not binding on the parties. This rule is not a mere technical nor artificial one, but is founded on reason and justice. If it were otherwise, two parties might submit to arbitration a dispute involving the ownership of one article of property, and the arbitrators might award to one of them not only the article in dispute, but all the property, both real and personal, of the other.

"The Building Trades Council offered to submit to the justices of the Supreme Court of California the disputed questions of the jurisdiction of the board, but this offer was rejected by the board.

"The Building Trades Council does not question the authority of the board of arbitration to deny the requested increase of wages in all the fifteen crafts or to grant the requested reduction of wages in the two crafts, because these were the very issues submitted to the board. But the Building Trades Council insists that the board of arbitration, having decided against the employees the seventeen issues actually submitted, had no right or authority to go outside those issues and decide that the employees should receive less wages than the employers consented to pay them. The Building Trades Council has always been ready and willing to abide by any award which the board might make, within the issues submitted, but clearly it is neither legally nor morally bound to accept the award in question.

"Because in so far as it provides for a reduction of wages in cases in which the question of wage reductions was neither in dispute nor submitted to the board, the award is for that reason null and void and not binding on the parties; and because the board has refused to correct and modify its award to conform to the issues actually referred to the board for decision, the Building Trades Council has been forced reluctantly to withdraw from the arbitration proceedings.

"The Building Trades Council recognizes that

with the readjustment of the prices of building materials and living costs should come a readjustment of wage schedules, and it will deal with employers from a standpoint of making such readjustment under conditions mutually agreeable to the employers and the employees concerned and just and fair to the general public.

"BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF  
SAN FRANCISCO,

"By P. H. McCARTHY, President."

**CHILD LABOR BOSS GUILTY.**

Joe Lawrence last Tuesday lost his fight against the California State Labor Commissioner in Antioch. Lawrence was charged with working children 10 and 11 years old on his asparagus ranch on Bradford Island, Contra Costa County. He decided to fight the charges and was on Tuesday tried by Justice Hartley of Antioch. He lost his case and paid a fine of \$200. Harry Gorman of the Labor Commission and Vid Larsen, Daily News reporter, appeared against Lawrence.

**THE MOONEY CASE.**

The hearing which was to have been had in the Mooney case last Monday was postponed until May 23d to await the arrival of important witnesses from the East. Mooney had been brought over from San Quentin for that purpose, but when postponement was ordered the judge ordered the prisoner returned. Those who saw him say that Mooney has aged considerably during his five years' confinement but that he appeared to be in excellent health and good spirits.

In Switzerland all wage workers in private industrial undertakings who earn less than \$2.70 per day are entitled to unemployment relief when out of work.

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**FARMERS AROUSED.**

By Charles M. Kelley.

Farmers of the United States are going out after the profiteering middlemen and they have called on the workers to join in this laudable undertaking. "The producers and consumers—composed of farmers and of necessary labor of hand or brain in behalf of production and distribution—must join in such economic and political co-operation" as to make this plan successful, it is stated in a program laid down by the National Farmers' Union, leading representatives of which recently conferred at Washington and went thoroughly into the existing situation.

And the farmers knew just where to hunt for the common enemy of producer and consumer, so no time will be wasted in searching him out. "In both the economic and political action necessary to bring the desired reform about," the program continues, "we will be opposed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, because it represents both the profits of the middleman and the speculator."

The report opens with the statements that "at all times during and since the war" the demand for farm products has been greater than the supply. Therefore, if the law of supply and demand had been enforced the farmer would have sustained no loss. As a matter of fact, he did sustain a total loss of seven billion dollars on last year's crops. Various reasons are ascribed for this sacrifice, among them being:

Unnecessary profiteering of middlemen, which includes speculative gambling.

Arbitrary restrictions of credit by the Federal Reserve Banks.

The unreasonable rise in railroad rates.

All of these causes have created an autocratic economic power exercised under unjust law, contributing large profits to those who are beneficiaries of the law and imposing cruel and crushing hardships on millions of wealth producers.

It is to change the law, and thus the vicious system, that farmers have been moved to invite the co-operation of workers, who, they say, have a common interest in this problem and a mutual obligation to strive for its just solution.

In a statement of principles, the Farmers' Union declares that the farmer is both a producer and a consumer, as is also the laborer. Each is the principal consumer of the products of the other.

Out of the dollar which the worker pays for the products of the farm the farmer gets only 38 cents. Out of the dollar which the farmer pays for the products of labor, the worker gets only 35 cents.

The difference is the toll taken by the parasites that string along the course of distribution. Speculators, gamblers, transportation agencies, take two-thirds of all wealth produced on the farm and in the factory.

Amendment of the reserve banking act and co-operative banking codes for state and nation are offered as remedies for an intolerable condition. Before they can be realized, however, there must be a meeting of the victims and a solid political

alignment that will send to legislative bodies men who are sincerely concerned for the welfare of the great bulk of the population and not subject to the dictation of the extortioners who are bleeding the people white.

Big Business interests have fooled the farmers for many years. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States a year or two ago set up a farm organization, dominated almost exclusively by profiteers and speculators, with the object of capturing the so-called "farm movement" that then was gaining a foothold in progressive states. For a while the plan succeeded, and the farmers were induced to do things that since have been proven unwise and injurious.

But the farmer is gaining wisdom in the bitter school of experience. He is profiting by his adversities. He realizes that whatever affects one class of producers adversely must of necessity similarly affect him. He realizes his kinship with the workers who are creating wealth in the factory, which he now admits is his best customer. Unless the industrial population is prosperous the farmer cannot get along. In other words, the farmer has mastered a few simple rules of economics that will guide him to constructive and effective political effort.

**DISBARMENT OF SULLIVAN FAILS.**

Judge Sullivan was charged by C. Vincent Riccardi, an attorney, who is now serving a term in the State penitentiary for embezzlement, of accepting bribes for the dismissal of cases.

In an opinion concurring with the majority, but expressing individual suspicion, Justice Olney said:

Mere suspicion, even a strong one, is not enough to warrant a positive finding of guilt.

"Though this is my final conclusion I feel to voice my suspicion of the defendant in view of the wholly inexcusable manner in which he performed his judicial duties in general and conducted himself in particular in his relations with McDonough, who from the very nature of his business must have constantly appeared before the defendant directly or indirectly, as an applicant in matters of bail, where it was easy for the defendant to dispense, not impartial justice, but judicial favors with or without a monetary consideration."

**FORBES FUNERAL.**

Funeral services for Chas. H. Forbes, 60, assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who died yesterday in Sacramento, were held from Gantner Bros. undertaking parlors. Pallbearers at the funeral were: Supervisor Chas. A. Nelson, R. M. J. Armstrong, Edw. Rainey, Thos. Finn, Fred Kleversahl, Edw. M. Coffey, Wm. S. Scott, Jas. P. Slevin.

A correspondent asks this knotty question: A young gentleman becomes engaged to a beautiful young lady. Some little time before their proposed wedding he learns she has a wooden leg. Should he break it off?"—Pipe Progress.



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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

Delos F. Wilcox, described as America's leading authority on electric railways, says that public ownership is the only permanent solution of the problem. He says the effort to head off municipal ownership in New York City by giving the state control of the lines there is "the most ruthless invasion of home rule of a generation."

The offer of Steel Trust stockholders to forego profits in Judge Gary's—and their—fight against trade unionism is another case of history repeating. What is known as Garyism was called feudalism in the Middle Ages and slavery in other periods. The only difference is that Garyism would hide itself within freedom's cloak while the feudalist and slave holder were frankly autocratic—they boldly announced that they were superior to the men and women of toil. Stripped of sham and cant, Garyism is control of the many by the few, and the determination of that few to hold their power. Steel stockholders are "running true to form" with their song that is as old as man's first effort to be free. Every trade unionist has heard this song, which is always forgotten when a 100 per cent trade union appears on the scene. The steel autocrat knows, as did the feudal baron and slave holder, that wage earners become conscious of themselves when they unite. Then—and not till then—do they sense what liberty means. Then the autocrat loses his power. His dominion over men ends. He must adjust himself to new conditions, but he will not accept these conditions until he is compelled to. It is amusing to read of these feudal imitators gravely announcing that they are willing to surrender profits to stop steel unionization. These stockholders and their spokesman will travel the road of every man who would control the lives of others. History records the end that befalls autocracy in every form. These stockholders may forego profits—but only until they see that Garyism is being swept aside by the solid lines of steel workers. Then, history will again repeat, and the stockholders will accept the new order, and happily chirp, "We find this union is a 'good' union." When the steel workers are unorganized, all unions are "bad." The workers themselves must compel the stockholders to accept viewpoints in line with modern times. Appeals for justice is futile, unless backed by organization. Autocracy was never known to voluntarily surrender. Power is the one—and only—thing autocracy respects.

## Printing Trades Strike

Last Monday morning nearly 300 members of the Typographical Union in this city went out on strike to enforce the establishment of the forty-four hour week in the industry. An agreement was entered into between employing printers and the unions two years ago providing for the forty-four hour week on May 1, 1921, to cover the United States and Canada, and while the organization of employers in this city was not affiliated with the countrywide organizations parties to the contract, still they knew that San Francisco, as well as every other city in the country, was to enforce the shorter work week at that time and signed contracts with the unions to expire on that date with the definite understanding that the expiration date was fixed for that purpose, still when the time arrived for enforcement of the new conditions they endeavored to evade the issue and a strike became necessary.

This position was assumed by the San Francisco employers in the face of the fact that they were well aware that employers throughout the country were prepared to go along in friendly co-operation with the unions in the matter. They were also aware that of all the cities in the country the employers of San Francisco had less provocation for any opposition because the employers here have enjoyed better conditions and a greater degree of prosperity than have those in other sections of the country. While some years back San Francisco had one of the highest wage scales in the United States during the past fifteen years she has fallen far behind many other cities, the wage scales in some of the principal cities now being from 50 cents to \$1 a day higher than maintains here. The employers are, therefore, without any logical reason for their refusal to travel in the path of progress with the rest of the country.

On Monday morning the record at Typographical Union headquarters showed that 146 employers were observing the new conditions and thirty-eight were locking out the printers in an effort to hinder progress. On Tuesday the list of employers conducting union establishments had increased to 150, and each day has added to the list, so that the indications are all favorable to an early and complete victory for the workers in spite of the fact that some of the employers have been led to believe by open shop advocates that they can be fully protected against losses by strike insurance. Regarding this strike insurance about which so much is being said and which has been seized upon so rapidly by employing printers, it is the opinion of not only members of the printing trades unions and the officers of those organizations, but of many other people, that it is not based upon any sound principle or good judgment. Were a human being to notify an insurance company that on May 1, 1921, he or she intended to commit suicide, no insurance company would write a life policy upon that individual. The strike insurance now being written on printing offices is being written under circumstances exactly the same as would be the case were this life insurance to be asked for under the above conditions. The printing office employer in so many words says to the insurance company, "There is to be a strike in my office May 1, 1921. Write me a policy guaranteeing my overhead expenses and eighty per cent of my profits estimated on last year's business," and immediately the policy is evolved. Some states have already decided that this company has no right to write this insurance within their borders. It is doubtful if the right exists in any state. Time will tell as to what the benefit of this insurance will be to employing printers, but at best, if their profits for idle time are forthcoming, no insurance is given against the business loss nor further losses while that business is being again rehabilitated after the difficulty is over.

At any rate the stories about strike insurance, which were circulated with the purpose in mind of creating excitement among the workers, has met with absolute failure because of the certainty of its unsoundness as well as the certainty that the greedmongers who are furnishing it will soon begin to whine under the burden and give up the ghost.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The holier-than-thou "Bitter" American program, as prescribed for New York state schools is condemned by a committee of the Bar Association, which says: "The true spirit of Americanism is the outgrowth of good sense, good judgment, and a love for our institutions. It cannot be stimulated by Prussianizing our school system."

There is a propaganda campaign sweeping the country at the present time on the part of employers to cast suspicion upon trade union officials and it is so thoroughly dishonest as to fill the minds of those who are acquainted with the facts with disgust. The business man is told that "Professional labor leaders are much more radical than the rank and file of the unions" when the fact is just the contrary. And on the other hand stories are circulated among the workers to the effect that their officials are mere pawns in the hands of employers and therefore unworthy of confidence. For the circulation of this sort of stuff the radical channels of the labor movement is used. Yet the parties responsible for this campaign are given to expressing surprise that radicalism should be on the increase. Truly they are a brainless lot.

There now seems to be a definite and detailed campaign mapped out to point out to the world the wonders of Northern California, a thing which has been too long neglected by the people of this glorious section of the United States. While other parts of the country have been constantly calling attention to their merits the people of Northern California have folded their arms and depended upon the intrinsic worth of this section to attract the world without any advertising whatever. The great mass of the people now, however, seem to be persuaded that the old policy was a wrong one and are determined to atone for past delinquencies by going at the work with vigor and determination. And in this resolve there seems to be more than usual unanimity, which augurs well for the future of the State.

Lenine now announces that since the world outside of Russia has refused to accept his doctrines and declare revolutions of their own it will be necessary to concede a greater degree of freedom to the Russian peasants in order to insure the safety of the revolution. That limited confession of failure is surely some concession from the dictator who for nearly three years has been able, with only about 1 per cent of the Russian people with him, to enforce his will upon the millions of that unhappy country. The peasants and co-operatives have refused to work and turn their products over to the soviet government so the dictator is now willing to give them some freedom of exchange in order to placate them in a measure even though the concession be in harmony with the despised capitalistic system he started in to wipe out. In the end the red always learns that he must either play the game in accordance with the ideas of civilized and intelligent mankind or go down to failure and Lenine evidently wants to hang on for a while yet in order to encourage the lunatics in other countries to endeavor to bring about revolutions of the proletariat to be presided over by descendants of noblemen like himself who can conveniently change their names in order to occupy a throne and dominate their fellows.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Is she very pretty?"  
"Pretty? Say! when she gets on a street car the advertising is a total loss."—Boston Transcript.

"Go to the aunt, thou sluggard!"  
He went—she would give him no more;  
So he had to go to his uncle  
Where oft he had been before.

—Boston Transcript.

Mrs Henry Peck—She's very pretty, but she never says a word. I can't imagine why all the men are in love with her.

Mr. Henry Peck—I can.

"Does yo' still refuse, sah, to pay me dem two dollars I done loaned yo' de Lawd on'y knows when?"

"Nussah!" dignifiedly replied Brother Bogus. "I doesn't refuse; I dess refrains."—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

A New Yorker tells of a couple he observed at a county fair. They found themselves in the center of quite a crowd near one of the amusement booths, and the gallant husband said to his wife: "I say, dearie, I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. Don't you see we are apt to lose each other in this crowd?"—Illustrated World.

Country Cousin (backing out of the ballroom)—I'm sorry for entering this apartment.

His Cousin—Why this is the ballroom. What did you think it was?

Country Cousin—Good Lord! I thought it was the ladies' dressing room.—Michigan Gargoyle.

"Ole," said the preacher to the Swedish bridegroom-to-be, "do you take Hilda Sorgeson for your lawful wedded wife, for better or for worse?"

"Oh, well," replied Ole gloomily, "Aye s'pose Aye get little of each."—The American Legion Weekly.

Wabbly Ballyho (at sideshow)—Walk up, gents, and see the wonderful spotted ass!

Scissor Bill (pays dime, goes in and sees his reflection in looking glass)—Where's the spotted ass!

Wabbly Ballyho—You're the ass, and we spotted yer; go out the back way yer big boob and don't meow about it! ! !

An Irish contractor purchased a home, on the doorstep of which sat two large dogs chiseled out of stone. A caller, thinking to have some fun, said to the Irishman:

"Pat, how often do you feed those dogs?"

"Every time they bark," replied Pat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A short time ago a young couple were exploring North Wales from Wrexham to the sea, and found themselves one day in a well-known town. They climbed up the High Street to the top of the hill, and approached the country. Eager for information as to their whereabouts, the lady accosted a grave, spectacled school-boy.

"What road is this?"

"It is not a road. It is Love Lane."

"Where does it lead to?" she asked.

To her utter confusion and that of her companion, he answered seriously:

"To the asylum!"

## MISCELLANEOUS

## WHAT ABOUT "FOREIGNERS"?

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

What should be the attitude of organized labor toward the immigrant and the immigration problem? In the past, it has done more to Americanize the foreigner than has any other organization in this country.

Its persistent appeal to fight for better homes, better clothes, better things to eat, better education for the children, and better working conditions in general have had a stimulating effect upon the men who came from countries in which standards of living were much below those found in America.

But organized labor must not be expected to carry the heaviest part of the burden of lifting the level of living of millions of people who are unfamiliar with life and its possibilities in this country. Nor should organized labor be called upon to suffer because of the possible lowering of its standards.

The present Congress will undoubtedly consider many bills regarding the immigration problem. Whatever else may be the contents of the bills which will be passed, they should at least contain the following elements:

First—there must be definite regulation of immigration. We have too long been permitting the whole matter to take its own course, indifferent to the dangers and unaware of the real possibilities—for there are both. There must therefore be better regulation.

Second—there must be a scientific basis for determining the qualifications and general fitness of intending immigrants. We now exclude the diseased, the illiterate, the immoral, and the criminal. This isn't enough. The industrial conditions in this country as well as abroad, determining the need for certain kinds of immigrants should also be considered. It may be desirable, under certain conditions, to stop all immigration.

Third—there should be a selective process, sifting the undesirables from those who are easily assimilated.

Fourth—there should be a better plan for distributing immigrants when they arrive. We cannot compel them to go to any particular part of the United States, but, as vast numbers come from the country districts, they should be encouraged in every legitimate way to settle on the land in this country, instead of being crowded into close, stuffy tenements in our cities.

Fifth—a universal policy should be adopted which will open to citizenship in this country, without discrimination, all those who duly and truly qualify, provided, of course, that they may be easily and naturally assimilated or absorbed. The principle accepted by the American Federation of Labor, "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color, or nationality" should be incorporated in our immigration laws. If we do oppose certain groups it should be for reasons other than these.

Sixth—our immigration policy should be patriotic, that is, American. Any group, or any individual, advocating class hatred should not be admitted. Neither are hyphenated Americans wanted—nor "outposts" for other countries.

These principles will unquestionably give us a fairly good basis upon which to establish our immigration policies, and they should benefit all classes of people in this country.

What are you working for—exercise? That is all you'll have to show for your work unless you save. Ask your postmaster about Treasury Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

On Monday, May 2, pursuant to action taken at the special meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 held on Sunday, May 1, members of the Typographical Union refused to work in all job printing offices which had not complied with the conditions required by the union—\$46 for a forty-four hour week. At the beginning it looked as though there would be quite a spirited opposition by proprietors to the compliance of the scale of the union. On Monday 302 men were reported as having been locked out. Since that time a large number of accessions have been made to the list of fair offices, and at the present writing the number of locked-out men has dwindled to less than 200. At the time of the writing of this article there only remain thirty-two shops which have not agreed to run under union conditions, and upward of 150 shops which are operating with union crews in their composing rooms.

The situation is, therefore, by no means a serious one, and indications at present presage a speedy and satisfactory termination of the difficulty.

Meanwhile, most encouraging news comes from outside cities in the California zone, San Jose having been settled at \$46 for forty-four hours for both compositors and pressmen. Oakland Typographical Union reports only thirty-two men locked out. Fresno reports only eleven men locked out, and the largest shop in the town has been signed up on a \$46-44 hour basis.

At a meeting of the Bookbinders' Union held on Wednesday, May 4, the union voted to accept a proposition from the employers which insures the payment of \$46 for forty-four hour week up to November 1, and providing that the scale may be opened up by either the union or the employers by giving sixty days' notice on or after September 1, 1921. Coupled with this, unfortunately, is the stipulation that an arbitration agreement for three years is to be entered into between the employers and the Bookbinders' Union.

San Francisco Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24 have also voted to enter into a three-year arbitration agreement, with the same stipulation applying to the scale as in the case of the bookbinders.

Announcement of the death of Terrence Michael McGowan, who passed away Friday, April 29, was received with profound sorrow by the members of San Francisco Typographical Union, which organization he had served as sergeant-at-arms for a great many years. Mr. McGowan, who was a native of New York, came to San Francisco when a young boy, and received his education in this city. He attended Lincoln School when it was located in Fifth Street, between Market and Minna. Two of his classmates were Samuel M. Hughes and Frank Drew, both members of Typographical Union. Among his schoolmates was David Belasco, the famous playwright, and Isadore Belasco. J. K. Wilson was principal of Lincoln School at the time Mr. McGowan attended that institution. Mr. McGowan served the greater part of his apprenticeship in the office of Francis Valentine, when that printery was located in Clay Street between Leidesdorff and Sansome, and during his career worked in nearly all the larger job shops in the city, and for a time was employed in the State printing office at Sacramento. Surviving Mr. McGowan are three brothers—Philip E., James J. and William J. McGowan—and a sister, Mrs. Jeremiah C. Brosnan. He was 61 years 6 months and 11 days of age when the Angel of Death knocked at his door. Mr. McGowan was a mem-

ber of Washington Council, Y. M. I. His funeral was held last Monday morning from St. Joseph's Church, Tenth and Howard Streets, where a requiem high mass was delivered for the repose of his soul. The remains of Mr. McGowan were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery.

A poem anent our departed sergeant-at-arms and funeral marshal, of which Daniel T. Riordan was the author, appeared in the June (1895), issue of the Pacific Union Printer. The poem is reproduced herewith:

### TERRY'S AT THE DOOR.

Our Terry is a solid man,  
And union to the core;  
Though fashioned after Nature's plan  
He's only three by four,  
But he's all there  
(With some to spare)  
While watching at the door.

As silent as the tomb becomes  
The everlasting bore;  
The "kicker" sits and twirls his thumbs,  
The sleeper fails to snore,  
For in his sleep  
The conviction's deep  
That Terry's at the door.

The windy-boy, with idea  
Repeated o'er and o'er,  
Who talks and talks through hiss and jeer  
And will not yield the floor,  
Becomes discreet  
And keeps his seat  
When Terry's at the door.

And when the ladies gather round  
To worship and adore,  
His voice is like the rippling sound  
Of wavelet on the shore;  
You'd walk a mile  
To see his smile  
When maids pass through the door.

The potentate would yield his power,  
The miser half his store,  
To change positions for an hour  
With Terry on the floor;  
The august Chair  
Isn't anywhere  
With Terry at the door.

The Spartan Chief, Leonidas,  
In storied days of yore,  
Would have maintained the narrowed pass  
Upon Ionian shore,  
Had he the grip  
On arm and hip  
Of Terry at the door.

When tumult reigns within the hall,  
You'll find our little "thrower"  
In readiness to take a "fall"  
Out of some one on the floor;  
Ah! then you'll see  
The utility  
Of Terry at the door.

Plans for the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society's thirty-fourth annual dance, which will be given Saturday, May 21, are going ahead smoothly and rapidly and point to certain success, socially and otherwise. A specially selected jazz band of eight pieces has been engaged and will dispense the latest in syncopated harmony. The dance will be held in Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason Street, where it was given last year. The society decided to hold the dance on Saturday night, that all members and their friends may be permitted to attend.

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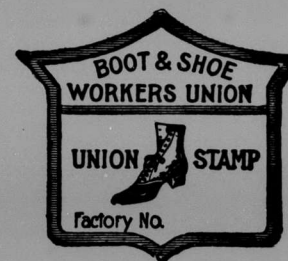


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Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer



**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.**

A special meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, May 8, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. The meeting is called on petition of more than fifty members of the union for the purpose of considering a communication from the Printers' Board of Trade and the Franklin Printing Trades Association. Every member of the union is urgently requested to be present, as the matter to be acted upon has a direct bearing upon the present wage negotiations.

**SHALL DANCING CEASE?**

The Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet on May 10th at 2:30 p. m. and take up the dance ordinances in which the Police Commissioners seek to enact such drastic and unfair regulations for "dancing," that, if passed, there will be very few public "dances." As a writer on the subject says: "If this ordinance becomes a law, there will be nothing to prevent the giving of 'dances' being placed in the hands of a few 'pets' of the Commissioners, and the man or woman who does not happen to be 'in right,' will have a very hard time giving a dance."

Such a condition should not be allowed to exist. If dancing is wrong, and it seems as though the Police Commissioners believe it so to be, then it should be prohibited altogether. If it is proper, which it certainly is (except in the imaginations of some of the so-called reformers who are constantly looking for trouble), it should not be interfered with any more than any other legitimate business or innocent pleasure.

It is now said that the Police Commissioners, probably scenting great opposition, have sent out word that ordinance will not apply to cafes or hotels. The unfairness of such a stand is appalling. The leading hotels in this city have dance halls in which various organizations hold their dances, in addition to the nightly dances given by the hotels, and if hotels and cafes are to be exempted from the requirements of the ordinance, every organization, which has its money invested in a building, with its dance hall and social meeting rooms, wherein dances are held, will be subjected to the possibility of great financial loss, because the cafes and hotels would have privileges, which others are denied.

The entire ordinance is built along such unfair lines, and it should be defeated; and it will be if every organization which realizes the injustice of such laws will send a protest to the Board of Supervisors against the passage of this unjust, unwarranted, and unwanted law. The San Francisco Labor Council, at its last meeting passed resolutions of condemnation against the ordinance, and many individual organizations have expressed their intention to do so. An organization comprising representatives of such bodies as the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, Eagles, Moose, Druids, Musicians' Union, Women's Civic Welfare Club, and owners and managers of the various hotels, cafes, halls, dancing academies, etc., has been formed and has elected John J. Whelan (Knights of Columbus) President, Halsey Manwaring (Manager Palace Hotel), Vice-President; Sam Davis (Business Representative of the Musician's Union), Secretary, and John Tait (of the Tait's Cafes and Winter Garden), Treasurer, and this organization, known as the Social and Recreation Association of San Francisco, will leave no stone unturned to get a square deal for themselves and for everybody interested in dancing; and it will fight hard against the creation of Dancing Supervisors for every public dance hall, which is nothing short of a job-chasing proposition for people who are agitating the regulation of dan-

cing, for selfish motives. The dancing ordinance should be defeated and if organizations will send protests to the Supervisors, the ordinance will be defeated.

**FOR THE WORKINGMAN.**

Justice of the Peace Thomas F. Prendergast has made a new departure in his court which must tend greatly to the advantage of working men.

The Justices' Court is known as "the poor man's court," but in its treatment of witnesses it is often the poor man's enemy. Such witnesses are paid only the statutory dollar a day, a fee that was fixed many years ago. They often lose a couple of days' work in waiting for examination, and the consequent loss of wages makes a deep hole in the weekly budget. Only a week ago a locomotive engineer thus lost two days' pay, by missing a trip through having to attend court during one morning session. Countless similar instances could be cited.

Not infrequently a witness is haled into court a second and third time on the same trial, thus increasing the hardship, and often imperilling his job. It is through no fault of his that the witness thus suffers. He happened to be passing when some street accident or other episode took place, and he is summoned to court to give an account of the incident.

It is to save their wages for such men that the night sessions have been held by Judge Prendergast.—S. F. Bulletin.

**GRITTY UNION TEACHERS.**

School teachers in Memphis, Tenn., are organized, which accounts for them standing up as Americans, rather than accept the word of some politician who poses as an "educator."

The modern teacher was shown in action at the meeting of the West Tennessee Teachers' Association, which is the usual combination of county superintendents and other office holders, who permit teachers to be present and act as stage scenery at their annual confabs. This has been the rule, but at the last conference of the association the union teachers abandoned their "yes-yes" policy to the dismay of their "rulers."

The teachers smashed the slate for officers and elected as president Dr. Austin P. Finley, one of the strongest men in the faculty of the West Tennessee Normal School.

The teachers also put up a stiff fight against a resolution passed last year in which affiliation with the trade-union movement was condemned. The resolution was rescinded, but not before the biggest kind of a row was staged.

One of the teachers writes: "If you have never witnessed an event of this sort or have never seen a group of higher-ups explode, when mere privates take the floor, just try it some time in your own state convention. The scene can better be imagined than described."

Dr. Einstein's theory of relativity and a certain brother's printed explanation why his union is still a member of the International Union, are both worthy of a place in the museum. They illustrate the capacity of the English language to express things correctly without conveying any definite or logical idea. These phenomena belong to a super-world, and it will take the world many a generation to catch up with them. In the meantime, is it not better that those two suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune than that the whole world be consigned to the asylum?

The real purpose of the "open shop" movement is to destroy all effective labor unions, and thus subject the working people to the complete domination of the employers.

Among other after-the-war experiences, we are going to be hit by the tail of a comet on or about June 7th. We confess that we cannot know the nature of the threatened danger nor suggest how to avoid the calamity. Here is a wonderful chance for some great prophet to make himself famous in a few weeks, and become the one genius that appears only once every thousand years in the history of mankind. And best of all, his prognostication may be tested out at once, and we do not have to wait for hundreds of years to learn the truth of the prediction, like in the case of Karl Marx and his prediction about the downfall of the capitalist system.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 29, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary O'Connell excused; Vice-President Hollis appointed Secretary pro tem.; Wm. Conboy appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Credentials**—From Cooks' Union No. 44, Chas. H. Grim, vice John B. Held, Chris. Swensen, vice John Schlinsky. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of report with reference to the charter for Elevator Operators, and stating that it was sent to the International Electrical Workers' Union. From the China Relief Committee, invitation to attend meeting at Civic Auditorium May 3d. From the Board of Supervisors, with reference to the Bernal Heights cut. From Waitresses' Union, Cigar-makers and Cracker Bakers, enclosing donations for the Emporium boycott fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Auto Mechanics' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of F. A. Oehm, Seventeenth and Valencia streets. From the American Federation of Labor, appeal for financial assistance to establish a bureau for the gathering and dissemination of information concerning the labor movement. From Auto Bus Operators' Union, with reference to its charter.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the American Legion, with reference to the rehabilitation of the disabled war veterans.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Credentials from Electrical Workers No. 495 for Chris Brandhorst.

Requests complied with—From the American Federation of Labor and the People's Reconstruction League, with reference to a turnover sales tax law, and requesting the Council to wire our representatives in Washington to oppose said law. From the Brewery Workers' International Union, with reference to the unfair Premier Malt Products Company, Decatur, Ill.

Resolutions were submitted by the Women's Civic Welfare Club, requesting Council to protest against the dancing ordinance now pending before the Supervisors. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions were presented by Waiters' Union, requesting the Council to have the editor of the Labor Clarion retract the statements printed in the Labor Clarion with reference to Eugene V. Debs. Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, that they be referred to the Directors of the Labor Clarion; amendment carried. The previous question was called for and put on the above motions; the amendment was carried by a vote of 81 in favor, 53 against.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Committee recommended that the wage scale of the Retail Delivery Drivers be indorsed, subject to the approval of its International Union. Recommended that the matter relative to an increase for Hospital Stewards be referred to the Secretary to use his best endeavors to secure same. Recommended indorsement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' wage scale, subject to the usual regulations. Recommended that a decision with reference to the Auto Bus Operators be withheld until word is received direct from the International Union. Recommended that the communication from the Professional Embalmers' Union, with reference to the Barry-McDonnell Co., be filed, as the matter had been adjusted. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott

on the Great Western Power Co. (this recommendation was held in abeyance). Recommended that the Secretary use his best efforts to secure the desired increase for the Engineers employed by the city. On the request of Dr. Rastall, seeking the co-operation of the Council in the formation of a general committee representative of all interests of the city, committee recommended that two representatives be appointed to represent this Council. Recommended that in the matter of a deficit relative to the Recall Fund, that a bill be forwarded to affiliated unions based upon the sum of \$6 per delegate. Report of committee concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Cracker Bakers—Have held a conference with employers and will hold another in the near future. Waiters—Have trouble on Fillmore street; White Lunch still unfair. Bakers—The A. B. C. Co. showing hostile attitude; have conference with bosses.

**New Business**—Moved that Council request the Governor to sign Assembly Bills Nos. 1300 and 1279; concurred in. Moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to declare intention of levying boycott on the A. B. C. Co., and notify firm; carried.

**Receipts**—\$238.60. **Expenses**—\$267.85.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE S. HOLLIS, Acting Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The forests of California, with proper care and protection from fire, will supply by their recurring growth for generation after generation the needs for timber of all of our citizens; and

Whereas, During the summer of 1920, forest, brush, grass, hay, and grain fires devastated 415,275 acres in California, causing a direct monetary loss estimated at \$983,562; killing young trees the value of which, fifty years hence, can not be estimated; destroying pasture that should have fed hundreds of cattle, sheep and horses; denuding watershed areas of growth needed to conserve water from winter storms for summer irrigation and electric power purposes; leaving barren waste in place of sylvan beauty; and

Whereas, With our growing population our forests are becoming more valuable both for timber and for the enjoyment and recreation of our populace and tourists from other states; and

Whereas, By reasonable care and protection this great loss can be greatly reduced, our forests preserved, our hay, grain, and pasture conserved,

Therefore, I, William D. Stephens, Governor of the State of California, do proclaim the week, May 22 to 28, 1921, Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Week, and call upon all of the citi-

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		HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets	
		DECEMBER 31st, 1920	
Assets			\$69,878,147.01
Deposits			66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up			1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds			2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund			343,536.85



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zens of California to pledge themselves to exercise watchful care against the starting of fires, either in forest, pasture, or grain areas and to extinguish them promptly when by mischance they do occur, knowing that so to do is to perform one of the most important services that can be rendered to the present and future welfare of our State.

Let teachers observe the week by impressing upon our boys and girls this duty.

Let ministers instruct their congregations.

Let associations such as the Boy Scouts, Farm Bureaus, patriotic and benevolent societies, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, and the like join in this crusade to protect ourselves and our posterity.

Let railroads take all steps needful to prevent or extinguish fires along their rights of way.

Let lumbermen leave no fire traps after logging.

Let fishermen and all those who use the forests or countryside for health or recreation see to it that their fires are kept safe and that carelessness does not endanger that which they enjoy.

Let all citizens adopt as their slogan for this and succeeding years, "Help Prevent Fire," and thus preserve the beauty and wealth of our beloved State.

(Seal)

WM. D. STEPHENS,  
Governor.

#### STRIKE LAW IS JOKE.

"We respect law, but this industrial court law is no law—it is a joke," declared Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers, in a speech in Topeka.

"It is a so-called law that has made Kansas the laughing stock of this country and the whole world," said Howat. "We don't respect any such law as that and are not expected to by law-abiding citizens of Kansas."

"The first days of this law two mines were idle down in the coal fields. These mines were idle on account of being filled with deadly gases. For a miner to enter either of these mines it meant death and therefore the miners refused to work until the mines were cleared of this gas. For this refusal of the miners to work the governor gave a statement to the press, and it was widely circulated by the corporation press: 'The coal miners have defied the law. The State accepts the challenge.'

"After the investigation they found that the fans used to ventilate the idle mines were out of order and the mines were full of gas. If the men had gone down into the mines, they would have been burned and roasted alive."

"Because they refused to commit suicide, the governor threatened to throw them into prison."

#### DID ROADS URGE OUTLAW STRIKE?

Was last year's outlaw railroad strike backed by rail managers, who knew that the Railway Labor Board would reject wage requests if forced on them by this illegal walkout?

This point was raised by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in the official magazine of that organization.

"Has it never occurred to the members of the railroad brotherhoods that the surest way to prevent a huge increase in wages, the result of a decision of the Labor Board, would be to get the men to go on an unauthorized strike?" asks Carter.

"It is now known to everyone that had this illegal strike become general and involved all railroad employees, decision No. 2 would never have been reached by the Labor Board and thus the railroads would have saved probably \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 per year in labor costs."

"It is a fact that at certain points the most

active promoters of the illegal strike were secret service men.

"Enormous funds were disbursed by somebody. Agents were sent, sometimes in groups of three, to most of the important railroad terminals in the United States, at which terminals the same attacks were made upon these old brotherhoods and their officers, and with apparently the same degree of success, and many members of these railroad organizations 'lost their heads' and followed these 'leaders'."

"Employers do not hesitate to say that if railroad employees now strike against wage reductions the thousands who lost their positions in the illegal strike of 1920 will 'get even.'"

#### BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

At Louisville, Ky., the Brewery Workers' Union has signed an agreement with brewery and soft drink establishments in that city.

Brewery workers employed by the August Wagner Products Company of Columbus, Ohio, won their strike and secured a renewal of last year's contract. The company wanted wages cut \$5 a week, the work week lengthened four hours and five annual holidays abolished.

#### STRIKE AGAINST CUT.

Organized barbers in several shops in Columbus, Ohio, suspended work rather than accept wage cuts. The cheap-wage policy was arranged through an organization of bosses, most of whom do not employ unionists.

#### WIGGLE INTO LIMELIGHT.

Charles Underhill, an unknown Congressman from Massachusetts, is the latest to wiggle into the limelight with an attack on organized labor. The performance was staged at the convention of the National Metal Trades Association and every one of the anti-unionists, who waxed fat through war profits, howled with glee at the tirade against labor, and especially against President Gompers.

Underhill told the same story that has been worn threadbare during the past 20 years.

It was a great day for the budding lawmaker, who comes from a near-Boston constituency that is noted for its reaction.

#### SHADOWS OF UNREST.

The union shop is based on economic advantage and mutual interest. The anti-union shop is, in the long run, wasteful because it means friction and lack of responsibility of the workers. If half the money that is being spent to destroy the labor movement were applied to constructive plans for industrial stability, there would not today be millions of idle men and women in the country nursing grudges against society and the menace of revolution would not be haunting our doors.—Samuel Gompers.

#### WHAT BREAD COSTS.

According to a Newark, N. J., paper, the 10 cents paid for a loaf of bread is divided as follows: Flour, 1.4 cents; manufacturing, 1.4 cents; delivery, 1½ cents; overhead, 1½ cents; retailer's profit, 2 cents; baker's profit, 2½ cents. Total, 10 cents.

#### PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

A long list of wage gains during the past month are reported to the headquarters of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union by locals affiliated to that organization.

#### ALIEN BILL PASSED.

The House has passed the immigration bill on a vive voce vote. Under the proposed act the number of aliens of any one nationality admitted during the next year will be 3 per cent of foreign-born persons of such nationality residing in the

United States according to the 1910 census.

The bill is practically the same as that passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

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### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement.  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
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### SHIP STRIKE.

With seamen leaving every American ship which arrives in port, both ship owners, U. S. shipping board officials and striking maritime workers are settling down for a long battle.

Twenty-five ships are already tied up. Hundreds of men are on the "beach." Thousands of tons of freight are arriving from the East for shipment to the Orient, with no takers other than the foreign steamship lines, principally the Japanese liners of the T. K. K.

No vessel has as yet left this port manned by non-union men. Efforts of the recruiting board of the U. S. shipping commission to gather enough men to man one ship have apparently failed so far.

This is attributed to the fact, union men say, that the lists from which the board expected to draw contained the names of hundreds of union men, who, a few months ago, had listed for sea service with the recruiting service of the board.

According to dispatches from Washington, efforts to settle the wage differences between the ship board and American shipowners with the men by Secretaries Davis and Hoover have so far failed.

### CAMP INSPECTION.

During the month of April, 166 labor camps, housing 4003 people, were inspected by the agents of the Commission of Immigration and Housing. Fifty-four camps were found good, eighty-two fair and thirty in a bad condition, according to the report of Edward A. Brown, director of camp sanitation for the Commission of Immigration and Housing.

Nationalities of the residents of the camps were: Americans, 1136; Mexicans, 382; Japanese, 1391; Portuguese, 59; Italians, 41; Chinese, 565; Spanish, 208; Filipinos, 37; Hindus, 3; Austrians, 4; Germans, 4; Irish, 4; Swiss, 4; French, 4; Scotch, 2; Greeks, 9; Danes, 2. At six camps, containing 148 people, it was impossible to get the nationality statistics.

The agents of the commission found it necessary to prosecute four operators of camps, who, after repeated warnings, failed to make their camps fit for human habitation.

### FIVE MEASURES FOR VETERANS.

Five major measures for the relief of veterans of the World war, await the signature of Governor Wm. D. Stephens.

The measures were sponsored by the American Legion. State Commander Buron Fitts of the Legion led the fight in Sacramento for the measures. He was assisted by Geo. Miller of Sacramento, Robt. Smith of Bakersfield, Fred Bebergall, state secretary of the American Legion, and others.

The five measures are:

The Arbuckle bill creating the Veterans' Welfare board and appropriating \$1,000,000 for operating.

The W. O. Hart bill creating farm and home aid for veterans and appropriating \$2,000,000 for operating.

Vocational education bill appropriating \$500,000.

The bill permitting counties to construct meeting places for veteran organizations.

There was once a delegate to a central body who felt so insulted because nobody could understand him that he resigned and left the Council to its state of ignorance. And this man is not the only one of his tribe, for there are organizations and great nations that have acted and act in the same way. From the days of Babylon to the present time, men and nations have committed suicide, for no other reason than that the world could not understand their good intentions.

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**STRIKE CALLED OFF.**

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 537 Pacific Building.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1921.

The Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother: This is to inform you that the strike against the Great Western Power Co. has been officially called off by the International by authority of a referendum vote taken, by which it indicates that they favor calling it off by a majority of a little more than four to one.

I am submitting a list of strikers to the company, as per understanding with the Government mediators, from which the company will select twenty-five (25) men to be employed immediately from the districts as per enclosed list. I am also filing list with the company and will ask them to consider it as an application from the men for re-employment. In conference today with the mediators and Mr. Fleishhacker, he has agreed not to discriminate against the union men who were on strike against the company, however, I have to work out with Mr. Euler and Mr. Jackson the employment of the 25 men and I assure you that I will get in touch with the men they desire to employ from the various districts as soon as possible.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. C. VICKERS.

**MAILERS' ITEMS.**

On the proposition submitted to a referendum vote by the executive council of the International Typographical Union, that has for its purpose the levying of a ten (10) per cent assessment on the earnings of all members, payable each week, to finance the 44-Hour Week contest until its termination, San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 voted as follows: For the assessment, 41; against, 27.

H. J. ("Hank") Keith, the first president of Fresno Mailers' Union No. 59, and his family motored up from the City of Raisins to attend the grand ball and entertainment held under the auspices of the Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation last Saturday evening, in celebration of the inauguration of the 44-Hour Week in the printing industry.

Mr. Keith reports the printing trades' unions of Fresno standing solid for the 44-Hour Week without any reduction in pay.

**STORAGE HOLDINGS LARGE.**

Storage of eggs, apples and butter on April 1st far exceeded the average for that date, according to the Department of Agriculture. Boxed apple holdings were the largest on record, amounting to 500,000 boxes more than were held last year and 2,000,000 more than were held on April 1, 1919. The same percentages apply to butter and eggs.

**CONSOLIDATE OFFICES.**

A referendum to consolidate the offices of president and secretary of the State Federation of Labor was approved by a five-to-one vote by the unionists of Washington. The consolidated offices will be known as executive chairman. The candidates for this office are President Short and Secretary Buck.

**TO OPEN MOVIE STUDIOS.**

The motion picture industry will be ushered into Northern California June 5th with the formal opening of the Pacific Studio Corp. at San Mateo. The studios just completed by the company are said to be the largest and most elaborate in the world.

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# San Francisco Chronicle



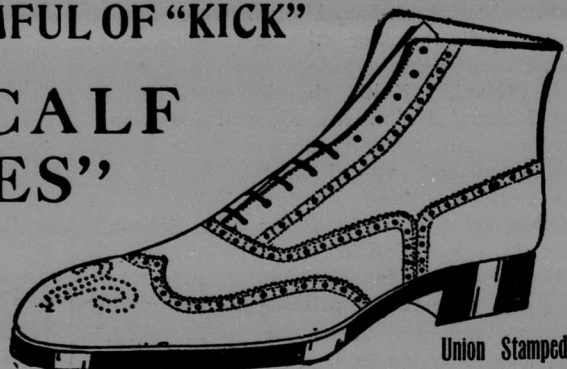
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## WANT DELEGATES UNSEATED.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has officially requested the San Francisco Labor Council to unseat the delegates from the Auto Bus Operators' Union of this city. A similar request has come from the local Joint Council of Teamsters.

The reason given for the request is that the Auto Bus Operators' Union, made up of jitney drivers, has had its charter revoked by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for non-payment of dues and is not entitled to recognition as a part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

## TO ELECT DELEGATES.

Two delegates to the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, to be held in Cleveland, August 8th, will be chosen by Waiters' Union No. 30 at its meeting May 11th.

## ARRANGING LECTURE TOUR.

Rumors from the East are to the effect that friends of the former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson are arranging for him to tour the country giving a series of lectures on economics in all of the leading educational institutions of the United States.

## PUBLICITY BUREAU.

The San Francisco Labor Council has been advised that the American Federation of Labor has established a publicity bureau for the collection and dissemination of information of value to the labor movement. The Labor Council is asked to assist in financing the new bureau.

## NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has negotiated a renewal of its existing agreement with employers for another year. The new agreement dates from May 1st, when the life of the present agreement expires.

## MOLDERS.

The local Molders' Union is arranging to hold its annual picnic at Shellmound Park on June 19th. Committees to arrange for the affair will be appointed next Tuesday evening at a meeting of the union.

## WAITERS HONORED.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has presented three shop stewards with gold buttons in recognition of efficient service. The men thus honored are Al Lang, J. Hantrock and Fred Mick.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

A social dance and whist party is being arranged for Thursday evening, May 19th, in the Native Sons' building, by the Federal Employees' Union No. 1.

## OPPOSE ORDINANCE.

At the request of the Women's Civic Welfare League, the San Francisco Labor Council adopted resolutions protesting against the proposed ordinance regulating dance halls and providing for the appointment of women supervisors of dance halls.

The Musicians' Union is also opposed to the proposed ordinance.

## TO PETITION GOVERNOR.

At the request of M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union No. 6, the San Francisco Labor Council will petition Governor William D. Stephens to sign the bill passed by the Legislature which will repeal the act providing for the licensing of boiler inspectors by the State Industrial Accident Commission.

The Bay States Metal Trades Council will take similar action.

## OPPOSE SALES TAX.

At the request of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council will petition the California Representatives in Congress to oppose the enactment of a turn-over sales tax as a substitute for the excess profit tax law, which it is aimed to repeal.

It is the position of Gompers that the proposed sales tax law will place a burden of \$990,000,000 taxation on those who can ill afford it.

## DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles B. McGahey of the stationary engineers, T. M. McGowan of the printers, M. J. O'Connell of the steamfitters, Albert W. Woolley of the carpenters.

## MAY CREATE LABOR POSTS.

It is announced that Secretary of Labor Davis hopes to create a highly paid staff of specialists to mediate labor troubles in ten basic industries that will be designated later. It is stated that the Federal official expects to be able to secure ten "labor experts," at \$10,000 a year, who will devote their entire time to labor matters in these industries, one expert making a study of each industry. There will also be a staff of 25 other experts, at salaries of about \$3500, who will aid in the work.

When the experts are not engaged in mediating labor disputes they will be engaged in studying conditions in industry.

## VIGILANCE NECESSARY.

The need for constant vigilance by trade unionists is shown in the withdrawal of the Snowball Miners' Union from the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The vote was 58 to 12, with 200 members absent. Those present declared for an "independent" union. For six years this fight has been waged, and the union, with its long record of constructive work, has been torn by dissension.

One of the most active pleaders for secession has criticised the Miners' International in season and out of season. At the Miami convention of the Arizona Federation of Labor he introduced a resolution to reorganize the American Federation of Labor, to oust President Gompers and other officials and adopt his plan. This individual is telling his followers that the "independent" union will eventually be recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and the deluded miners believe it. In the meantime the copper bosses are happy over the trend of events.

## WOMEN ON RAILROADS.

Women employed by the railroads in 1920 numbered 87,570, or 151 fewer than in 1919, and nearly 10,000 more than in 1918, according to a report by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Most of the women were engaged in clerical and semi-clerical positions but 1363 were doing shop work.

The commission says it is "interesting to note that in 1919, after the return to civil life of the majority of men who had been in the military service, the average number of women in railway service was greater than before."

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